The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 219.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Chicago Parks.

Cutting Down the West Side Park to $80,000 a Year.

No Quorum in the Senate.

ILLINOIS.

OHIO.

GRAND FINAL CLOSING SALE FOR TEN DAYS, AT F. N. HAMLIN & CO.'S, 105 & 107 Lake-st.

Preparatory to Moving into our New, Spacious and Magnificent WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Warehouse, CORNER Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

BARGAINS That will Astonish and Gratify the Public.

500 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 18 3-4c, worth 35c.
500 pieces at 25c worth 40 to 50c.
All Desirable SPRING GOODS.
Black Alpacas at 25c, worth 37 1-2c.
Black Poplins at 28c, worth 50c.
100 Roll Poplins at 75c, worth $1.25.
100 Elegant Poplins at $1.25, worth $2.00.
French Prints at 28c worth 40c.
Best French Percales at 25c.
All last season's Spring and Summer Dress Goods at half-price, among which are some beautiful goods at RARE BARGAINS.
Great Reduction in SILK DEPARTMENT.
Extraordinary Bargains in Table Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, Counterpanes, Towels, Crashes, and Household Goods generally.
All Fancy Goods at prices to close.
Ready-Made Dresses and Suits at less than HALF COST.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

The balance of our Carpet stock at less than Cost.

In fact each and every article in our store will be offered at extremely low prices for the next ten days.

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice Pres.
144 and 146 Broadway,
For its Twenty-eighth Fiscal Year
Ending for the year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.

"Over the River."

What can be more desirable for home decoration than A NICELY-FINISHED PICTURE of some DEAR ONE GONE to the better land? PHOTOGRAPHY is being daily PERFECTED, with wonderful progress, and no branch of the art has been more IMPROVED than that of COPYING. BRADY, the WASHINGTON-ST. PHOTOGRAPHER, has made this kind of work a specialty; and no matter how small, how old, or how FADED A PICTURE MAY BE, he will COPY, ENLARGE to any size desired, and FINISH in INDIA INK, WATER, or OIL COLORS, or even make from it a PLAIN PHOTOGRAPH, that not the most practised eye can detect from a picture made from a life-sitting. Finishing in this way prevents further decay. BRADY also produces, in the VERY BEST STYLE, all kinds of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK, also PORCELAINS and beautifully ungraded CRAYON HEADS, at his Tripler Gallery, 88 WASHINGTON-ST. Prices reduced 50 per cent since Jan. 1, 1871.

BERLIN "CARTES DE VISITE," $4.00 per Dozen.

FURNITURE STORE

"Around the Corner" WANTS A BENEFIT!

A. L. HALE & BRO. are already for the Spring Trade. We have the largest and finest stock of Chamber Sets ever offered in this market, and those in want of Furniture will do well to buy now.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 CANAL-ST.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Wm. W. Strong, 202 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL SOCIETY. GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

HOOLEY'S

YOU LAUGH AT GENUINE FUN!

Screams of Applause!

TRIUMPHAL RETURN HOME.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA Combination,

FOR A BRIEF SEASON.

Commencing Monday, March 13.

Five Prima Donnas.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Robert Fergus' Sons PRINTERS

Office, 14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 214 to 220 Illinois Street.

GIFT CONCERT. NORTHWESTERN Gift Concert

OF FOND DU LAC, WIS.

POSITIVELY TO BE DRAWN MARCH 22, 1871.

1,500 Tickets at Only One Dollar Each—$12,554 in Prizes.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st.

Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each, - - - 50c
Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25
Cheaper Sets, - - - $10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings, - - - $2 to $4
Silver Fillings, - - - $1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

DENTAL CARD.

RENT FREE!

Without Charge of Rent

Dock to Rent.

WE WILL RENT OUR Dock at Randolph-st. Bridge, RESERVING THE OFFICE.

STORE TO RENT.

The large Warehouse, No. 20 South Water-st., corner of Michigan-av. Apply to J. A. ELY, 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

Furnished House to Rent

PATENT PREPARED WHEAT.

TOILETINE.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

Hocking Valley

$6.00 PER TON.

"ZIP."

New Paper Collars. Send business card for sample and price.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

WANTED,

immediately, 30 good teams to haul earth. Apply at LaSalle-st. Tunnel.

PARTNER WANTED

To Lumber Merchants.

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WANTED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRTS AT TOMLINSON'S, No. 80 State-st

SHIRTS

MR. E. T. STETSON'S MR. E. T. STETSON'S

Walter Wilmarth

"NECK AND NECK, "NECK AND NECK,

Monday Evening, March 6, his 1st appearance in Chicago.

EXTRA MATINEES, AND RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAVORITE

THE GREAT SANFRAN.

Leap for Life,

Roman and Grecian Statues.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LIZZETTE BERNARD

ORIANA.

EIGHT SONGS, And accompanied by herself on the BANJO AND PIANO FORTE and EIGHT DANCES.

BUILDING MATERIAL AND ALL THE STEAM AND OTHER FIXTURES OF THE RICHMOND HOUSE,

AT AUCTION, ON SUNDAY, MARCH 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At the RICHMOND HOUSE, corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 38 Randolph-st.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS HATS, CAPS, &C.

AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, March 7, at 9, sharp, at our store, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE. CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tailors Trimmings, &c. AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at our store, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

50 PEW CUSTIONS

IN GOOD ORDER, AT AUCTION, On Saturday Morning, March 4, at 10 o'clock, at our store, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Hosiery, Notions, etc.

AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, March 7, at 9 o'clock, at our store, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

500 CASES

New Spring Style BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

At Auction, by Catalogue, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 9 A. M. AT OUR STORE, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF FURNITURE, Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, etc., AT AUCTION, On Saturday, March 11, at 9 and 2 o'clock, at our store, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

PAWNBROKER SALE.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

THE CUSHING HEATER CO.

THE CUSHING HEATER CO.

FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

APPLY TO HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

For Sale to the Highest Bidder, Crockery, etc., AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, March 8, at 9 o'clock, at our store, 181 LAKE-ST. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BRICK.

To Builders and Contractors.

SPRING STYLES

TIMBER.

SWEET CIDER

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible subscription terms]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1871.

THE SOUTH PARK TAX.

There is now pending before the Legislature a bill on the subject of the South Park tax, against which bill serious remonstrances have been signed by tax-payers.

The facts in the matter are not, perhaps, generally understood. The original Park act provided for the purchase of certain designated tracts of land for the South parks and boulevards. The Park Commissioners were required to appraise these lands, and, upon receiving title, to pay therefor. The Commissioners valued those lands at $1,865,000, and at that price paid all those who accepted the appraisal. Other owners refused, and, upon summoning juries, the owners were awarded higher prices. The result of these condemnations by juries was, that the cost of the whole purchase was increased from $1,865,000 to $2,600,000. By the original act, the Commissioners were required to assess the cost of this land upon the property in South Chicago and the towns of Lake and Hyde Park, each lot paying all the benefits accruing thereto, and these benefits, of course, diminishing as the lots were distant from the parks. This assessment or apportionment was to be divided into ten equal annual payments. The Commissioners apportioned the original appraisement of $1,865,000, and the bill before the Legislature is to authorize them to amend that assessment by increasing it to $2,600,000. Against this there have been, as we said, numerous remonstrances forwarded to Springfield.

It is well that the public should understand the effect of the bill if it becomes a law, and the effect of its failure. If the bill before the Legislature should become a law, the increase in the cost of the lands will be assessed on the lands adjoining the parks, and in the towns of Lake and Hyde Park, and in the south part of Chicago, according to benefits; the latter being estimated according to contiguity. Thus, the land in Hyde Park near the parks alone will pay over one-half the $735,000, and the lands in South Chicago, north of Twenty-second street, will pay, possibly, $35,000. If the bill is defeated, the $735,000 will have to be collected by a general tax upon the real and personal property of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, according to their assessed value, and not with reference to benefits. The result will be that the lands alongside of the parks will pay nominal sums, but the real and personal property located north of Twelfth street will pay the great bulk of the tax.

Is this what is asked for by the remonstrants? The original bill required that the property adjoining the parks, and which was directly benefited by the purchase, should pay for the parks, the other real estate paying only a nominal tax, and the personal property paying no tax. The bill before the Legislature carries out this same rule respecting the increased cost of the park lands. Is it desirable to change that rule, and to tax the real and personal property seven miles from the parks to pay the cost of their purchase?

We can understand why the owners of lands fronting the parks and the boulevards, who enjoy nine-tenths of the benefits of the parks, should desire to transfer their taxes to the general public; but we do not understand why the owners of real estate north of Twelfth street should petition the Legislature for the privilege of paying for the parks, exclusively, nor why they should ask to have the owners of land around the parks relieved of taxes, and have the latter assessed on the personal property north of Twelfth street.

This is a matter in which the property-holders of the three towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake are only interested. The lands have been purchased and their cost fixed by the verdicts of juries and the judgments of the courts. There is no means of evading payment. The question is one as to the mode of assessment, whether the cost shall be assessed as heretofore proportioned, by benefits according to contiguity, or whether it shall be assessed generally upon the real and personal property of the public, without reference to benefits, but according to valuation. Each interested citizen, with the facts before him, can understand and decide the question for himself.

THE RED SPECTRE AT A ROYAL WEDDING.

Louise Caroline Guelph, of Windsor Castle, formerly of Buckingham Palace, London, and George Campbell, of Scotland, intend marriage on the 18th instant. These young people love each other truly (so Mr. Gladstone states, on the Queen's behalf, in Parliament), and each is respectably connected, the maiden being a daughter of the Queen of England, and the man first son and heir to the Duke of Argyll. In fact, the couple are better known to the public, even on this democratic side of the Atlantic, by their titles, Princess Louise and Lord Lorne. The excellent character of the Princess Louise's family, with the exception of one or two of her brothers, who are quite fast, has always been undisputed; and, as to that of the Campbells, the father is noted for his devotion to philanthropy, reform, and scientific progress. He is even now the President of the British Aeronautical Society, which spends yearly large sums in sending up air ships and balloons (it costs nothing to bring them down). A brother of Lord Lorne has also filled with credit a position in a mercantile house of Chicago. The family is a very old one, but in Great Britain antiquity is not accounted a drawback. Moreover, both parties are of age, the bride being 23 on the proposed day of her marriage—and this is the reason why the bridal ceremony is to take place in Lent, contrary to the practice of the Church to which the bride's family belongs.

These being the facts, it may occur to the reader to ask what business the British Parliament, or the world at large, has with the loves and the nuptials of the two young people mentioned. Still, the question will not be asked, for every intelligent reader knows that all Britons have a consuming interest in all the up-risings and down-sittings of the royal family, and especially in the marryings, the settlings-down, the penslonings-off, and the manifold increasings and multiplyings of that family and its branches.

It is the appropriation of a dowry and annuity to Princess Louise, to-wit: a dowry of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000, consequent upon her approaching nuptials, which has given rise to all the discussion, of late, in the Parliament and press of Great Britain. Before Princess Louise, there have been five Princes and Princesses of the present royal family married and pensioned off, as follows: Princess Victoria, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1858; Princess Alice, who married Prince Louis of Hesse in 1862; the Prince of Wales, who came of age in 1863 and married in 1863; Prince Alfred, who came of age in 1866; and Princess Helena, who married the Prince of Augustenburg in the same year. In none of these cases have the dowry and annuity been less than those now given to Princess Louise, while [illegible] of the two Princes were [illegible]. Moreover, there are certain circumstances connected with Louise's proposed match which should, one might suppose, enlist the British heart in her favor, and did so enlist it until the British pocket was appealed to. John Bull was glad to see the grand [illegible] marry the man of her choice, [illegible]

and Scandinavian families of all grades, from first down to tenth, as thenceforth. The last Princess took for her husband a German, with a principality as petty and a reign as short as his name and titles—to-wit: His Royal Highness Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, K. G., etc.—are large and long. The British lion evidently wants no more of these, especially in view of the present tendencies of the German States and attitude of the German Empire.

What, then, made the British lion roar so when it was proposed to award to this scion of the royal family (there are only three more to pension) the allowances which have been customary for centuries—those of previous dynasties having usually been much higher? The reason alleged by Mr. Taylor, who led the opposition to the grant in the House of Commons, was the danger of precedent—that other Marquises, Earls, or even Englishmen of lower rank, might hereafter be besieging the royal family for wives and dowries, and that the practice, or possibility of the practice, had better be forestalled at once by Parliament. This is a very shallow pretext, the real reason being the growing unpopularity of the Queen, and the growing weakness of the monarchy cognate therewith. This was plainly hinted at by Lord Granmore, who, when the grant was moved in the House of Lords, took the Queen sternly, but kindly, to task for excluding herself from the public eye, and absenting herself from the duties which have always pertained to royalty. "These," said the speaker, "are critical times. Everything is called in question, and it would be of the greatest public advantage if Her Majesty would again come amongst her subjects." In other words, Great Britain has no Queen, in fact, and doesn't appreciate the beauties of standing a royal salary of £385,000 per annum and a Prince to endow and pension off every year or two. This feeling is well epitomized by the *Daily News*, which says, in its issue of the 14th ult.:

> "One chief use of monarchy has departed. Its use lies in the appeal to reverence and to affection, and to historic traditions and associations. Loyalty is a sentiment, and, when scepticism begins, sentiment goes. The English monarchy, moreover, is a symbol as well as a sentiment; and a symbol, to be of any use, must be seen. It is an affair of the eyes and ears, and not of dry reason and reflection. Constitutional monarchy, as the means of providing a chief executive officer of state, is not, perhaps, superior to some other methods of selection. [illegible] This office has, of late years, for reasons which every one deplores, and which Lord Granmore had the courage candidly to state, been but imperfectly discharged. In the withdrawal of the symbol, the thing symbolized has been forgotten. The object of the sentiment being removed from the eyes of men, the feeling itself has waned."

In short, it must be admitted by the most ultra-loyalist, that the present embarrassing attitude of the people toward the royal family is taken, not because they love economy more, but that they love the monarchy less than they have done before, when other Princesses have been pensioned. There is no doubt that the growth of Republican ideas in Europe and the continued success of the republic in America have operated to increase this coolness toward royalty on the part of the average Briton. In fact, the Queen's representative, Mr. Gladstone, in moving the resolution granting the annuity, found it necessary to combat generally the idea of republicanism, by citing the apparent failure of that idea in France. To which the *News* retorts:

> "Did Mr. Gladstone ever hear of Switzerland? [illegible] Sheffield, Birmingham, and Nottingham, and among the workmen of the metropolitan communities, a republicanism, no longer theoretical merely, but active, propagandist, and almost aggressive, is, if not very deeply planted, yet very widely diffused."

Such is the signification of the great hullabaloo which the fair Princess Louise and her betrothed have so innocently aroused. The £30,000 have been granted, and will, it is hoped, furnish the bride a very comfortable outfit, and the £6,000 a year, together with a comfortable share from the Argyll estates, an income such as to keep above water the heads of the newly-married pair and their prospectively numerous children. But, as public opinion is tending in Great Britain, it is not unreasonable to anticipate still louder and more discordant music from the British Radicals when the next Princess comes before Parliament for *her* dowry.

SHOPLIFTING AS A TRADE.

One day last week a woman was arrested in a store, in New York city, and, upon searching her, there was found, in pockets hung from a belt around her person, the following varied assortment: Two bottles of wine, fifty yards of lace, two children's dresses, one piece of velvet trimming, two pairs of kid gloves, one package containing seventy-five pairs children's fancy hose, seventy-five yards blue and green velvet trimmings, one pair of jet earrings, and one large Bible. She was adding to this stock when arrested. The value of what she had already secured was not less than $200. The woman did not steal these things, except, perhaps, the wine and the earrings, for her own use, but with the intention of converting them into cash. That this business is done largely in all cities is a known fact. It is generally a safe business, unless the thief is well-known because of previous criminality. Though salesrooms are guarded, the ingenuity of these people is generally successful, and they are rarely detected. Those engaged in it are generally the partners of burglars or pickpockets. The stealing of merchandise or picking of pockets yields a comparatively small proportion of the value of the goods to the thief. This woman would probably not have realized in cash over $25 for her $200 worth of goods. What, then, becomes of the goods? Those who steal them do not peddle them, nor retail them. They sell them in bulk to those with whom they have contracts, who, after keeping them awhile, ship them to other places, where they are sold. It is not the less remarkable that the purchasers of these goods are well known to the public. They do not keep secret dens in which they mysteriously hide the stolen property. They keep stores upon public highways—stores which are open night and day, and which ostentatiously invite customers. Nominally pawnbrokers, they are, in fact, receptacles for stolen goods. They nominally lend money to the thieves; but, in fact, purchase the stolen property. They know the property is stolen, they know that the person bringing it is a thief, and they have an understanding and agreement with these thieves to bring to them all they may steal.

The pickpocket, unless he gets money, rids himself, as soon as possible, of the unlawfully-obtained property. He does not keep it on his person, nor anywhere else, any longer than he can dispose of it. Each moment that he keeps the property is a prolongation of his risk, and endangers his conviction, if captured. Consequently, he hies to the nearest shop and "pawns" the plunder. So with this woman with capacious pockets. Had she escaped detection she would have unloaded at the sign of the three balls, and gone to her own home considerably lightened of merchandise, but with the reward of industry in her pocketbook.

We do not underestimate the crime which these shoplifters and pickpockets commit, but are they any more guilty than the persons for whom they steal? As a general proposition, professional thieves, except in the case of money, steal for the pawnbrokers, and get but a very small proportion of the proceeds of the robbery. All pawnbrokers are not receivers of stolen goods, nor have they contracts, express or implied, with thieves; there are pawnbrokers who do an honest and legitimate business, but this does not change the fact that thieves steal for practical employers, who, in addition to the business of receiving stolen goods, add the outward show and forms of pawnbroking.

The business of shoplifting and pocket-picking depends greatly, for its profit and success, on the facilities for converting the stolen property into cash. So long as the law, and the police, and courts and juries respect the pawnbroker's license to the extent of justifying him in receiving any property, from whomsoever offered, at whatever price he may give, so long do they encourage the shoplifter and pickpocket, and furnish them the [illegible] [illegible]

chasers, there would be no profit in stealing merchandise.

It is, we believe, a fact that Chicago not only uses better water, but more water, than any other city in the world, in proportion to population. The great city of London, with its 3,000,000 of people, uses only 96,000,000 gallons of water daily from the public water works, while Chicago, with one-tenth the population, uses one-fourth that quantity of water. In other words, Chicagoans consume 90 gallons each per day, while Londoners use only about 33 gallons each. This greater indulgence on the part of Chicago is not so much due to the superior quality of our aqueous supply (for no citizen drinks quite 90 gallons per diem), as to the fact that London uses all she can get, and wants more. The deficit is soon to be supplied, by some means or other, the most popular plan now before the Parliamentary commission being one to fetch the supply from the mountains of Wales, *two hundred miles* distant, at a cost of $57,000,000. This stupendous aqueduct would be calculated to supply 222,000,000 gallons per day, at a cost, including 5 per cent interest on the investment, of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per year. This would render the cost per thousand gallons considerably less than that of our cool fluid, pumped as fast as wanted, fresh from the bottom of the lake. Chicago has, however, one great advantage over London, viz., that if the two nations should dismiss their High Joint Commissioners and go to war in earnest, the London aqueduct, 200 miles long, cannot be protected from the violence of our Irish allies as easily as our submarine tunnel can from Kanuck torpedoes.

One of the latest packages of public money thrown away to those pests of politics, the contestants of Congressional elections, went to an adventurer who ran without opposition for Congressman-at-large in a State which was not entitled to any such officer. It is somewhat surprising that no effective effort has yet been made to put a stop to this self-enlarging leak in the Treasury, which has already, during the Congressional term just closed, cost the nation over $100,000, beside a great waste of time, and which promises, unless stopped early in the present session, to be the outlet of several hundred thousands during the coming term. It is now stated that about twenty-five seats in the Forty-second Congress will be contested. How this abuse has grown out of the practice of voting bonuses to unsuccessful contestants may be seen from the record of contested cases in previous years. In the Thirty-third Congress, but one seat was contested; in the Thirty-fourth, there were six; in the Thirty-fifth, only one; in the Thirty-sixth, the number swelled to nine, under the general demoralization and Democratic ascendancy during Buchanan's administration; in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, we cannot find records of any seats contested; in the Thirty-ninth, there were only three; and in the Fortieth, only five. It is evident that contesting elections to Congress as a means of livelihood is on the gain, as might well be expected when each improper allowance of compensation is but a precedent which goes to seed, to bear fruit several-fold at the next political harvest-time.

The Board of Public Works annually expends $350,000 for cleaning the streets. This work is done generally in fine weather when the labor of scraping, sweeping, and carting is not fatiguing to either man or beast. But, if it be possible to vary the uniform rule, or, perhaps, to amplify the terms of a contract, it would be charitable, if not beneficial, to do something to get rid of the filth which has accumulated in the streets. Could not the contractors, or other persons who receive pay for attending to this duty, be put at work to-morrow scraping the unpaved streets and carting away the filth? The inaction of the present looks as if the policy was to have as much of this filth carried into the river through the sewers as possible, and then have it scraped up out of the river and carried elsewhere. By putting on a sufficient force, all the paved streets might be cleaned in a week, and their appearance, as well as the health and general cleanliness and comfort of the city, greatly improved. Whatever snow and ice remain piled up along the thoroughfares will melt more rapidly if the mud with which they are covered is removed. It is absurd to delay the street-scraping because of the ice, as that cannot dissolve until it is uncovered.

The Forty-second Congress can hardly expect to achieve distinction as a parliamentary body, wanting, as it does, the inspiring and dignified presence of Mungen. Mungen is the great man who has hitherto represented the Fifth District of Ohio in the House of Representatives, and ekes in the poetical corner of a cheap Washington newspaper. His contributions to literature, however, may have been intended for the benefit of the country at large. The few specimens which have floated hither among the *curiosa* of literature justify us in awarding the palm to Mungen as the worst single-handed poet in America.

As already hinted, Mungen has been retired from public life by an unappreciative constituency, and the Forty-second Congress will have to grope on as best it may without him. His last achievement was to shout "No!" like a bull of Bashan, against the unanimous "Aye!" with which all his colleagues, of whatever party, answered the question on a vote of compliment to Speaker Blaine. Mungen may have made a boor of himself on this occasion for the sake of notoriety merely; or he may have done it from a vague aspiration to imitate the captive Samson and pluck the House of Representatives up by the roots on being denied its privileges longer; or he may have thought of his ungrateful constituents just then, and felt "ugly" toward everybody, including Mr. Blaine; but the most plausible explanation of Mungen's "No" is that he had heard some word to which "no" was the proper rhyme, and, being a poet, with a poet's instinct for melody, he could not resist the temptation to shout "No," whatever might be the result. With this charitable explanation, let poor Mungen depart for Ohio in peace.

> "With his face to the field and his nose to the foe."

A small sheet which is hanging on the verge of Chicago journalism publishes, with a chuckle of delight, mingled with a simulated growl of censure, the following document:

CHICAGO, March 2, 1871.

Captain M. C. Hickey.

[illegible] Your Respectfully.

This is the report of a Police Sergeant, and is signed by an old and faithful officer. Moreover, after all the tinkering which it has obviously received from the smart printer, it serves excellently to show what was the matter at the place mentioned, and what was done about it; and that, we take it, is the main object of Police Sergeants' reports. We have never heard that policemen were selected with reference to their literary ability, nor that the exigencies of the service demanded that an officer should take time to polish up the syntax, or even the orthography, of such reports [illegible] about his other duties. We merely cite the case to illustrate the prevailing weakness of the Bohemian—that creature whose sole capital is "often the fact that he knows how to spell"—to ridicule some one who has this particular faculty in less degree than himself.

The High Joint Commission has commenced business in earnest, having already dined at least half a dozen times with such success as to elicit telegraphic mention. It will be recollected that Reverdy Johnson and Lothrop Motley have already dined over 100 dinners each in the settlement of these Alabama claims; but in union there is strength, and ten High Commissioners all plying their knives and forks vigorously in concert, and bombarding each other across the table with champagne corks, can of course accomplish vastly more at a sitting than a Minister, ever so able, eating single-handed against a score. Let the dinners go on; let the High Joint gentlemen make way with as many high joints of mutton, beef, turkey and other international viands as the markets of Washington afford, and then let the commission adjourn its sittings to New York and other luxurious cities. Let the High Joint arrangement be boarded around and treated to the best in the larder. These bothersome questions must be settled!

[illegible]

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Fechter.

His Representation of Hamlet.

The Conception of the Character—Stage Business—Review of His Acting—His Merits and Demerits.

CHICAGO, March 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I.

Perhaps the most prominent topic of public talk during the week has been Mr. Fechter's Hamlet, and perhaps no actor's personation has been talked up and down as vigorously. There is no middle feeling about him among theatre-goers. He is either a humbug or he is a great artist. I have noticed that the former opinion is usually expressed by that class whose estimate of dramatic ability is based upon the noise an actor makes with his heels and his lungs; and the latter, by thoughtful people. It would be manifestly unfair to ignore the performance of this test character, by an actor who was chosen by Rachel to support her, and received the unstinted applause of Charles Dickens, himself actor and critic; and therefore, I have chosen his Hamlet as a pleasant theme for this letter. For some reason, as I have said, Hamlet is always regarded as a test character, probably because its realization is so difficult. There is a peculiar mystery enveloping it, an element of intellectuality approaching the metaphysical, a subtlety and depth of thought, an apparent utter lack of resolution in a man who was not a coward, constant contradictions of character which are made all the more confusing by the text itself, and the question of insanity, madness, or melancholy, which may be real or may be feigned [illegible]—all these conflicting elements must be weighed in the actor's mind before he can portray this gallant coward, this irresolute man of action, this surly Prince, this philosophical idler, this babbling [illegible]. [illegible] However, it has always been a favorite character with all eminent actors, and in this country Forrest, Booth, Mayo, Murdoch, and Davenport have all brought to it the results of very patient study. It may be fairly questioned whether any one of these actors, however, has ever touched the root of the character. [illegible] which we may admire their persistence in isolated effects and picturesque [illegible], is there any one who has made up his mind what manner of man Hamlet was, after he has seen any one of these actors represent him? Do they succeed in clearing up the mystery which envelops him? It is too much to claim that Mr. Fechter dissipates the mystery, and presents Hamlet to us clearly and unmistakably, both in motive and in action, but it seems to me that he represents him more naturally than these others.

II.

Mr. Fechter brings to the personation of Hamlet some remarkable characteristics. Whatever may be said against him, no one can deny that he is thoroughly in earnest. Whatever adjuncts of the stage he may use—and he uses them very freely—are employed to heighten the naturalness of the representation, and, if they are sometimes excessive, they are, at least, never improbable. He possesses that simplicity of art which Goethe calls repose, and his truthfulness to nature is always faithful. He scouts the conventional traditions of the stage, and never follows in the beaten tracks of other models, thus adding originality to his other advantages. His aim evidently is to represent, not what Hamlet would do or say in a theatre, to a crowd, but what he did and said in Denmark, and to say and do it in the same manner which Hamlet employed. The simple rule in this art, as in all arts, is the comparison between the part acted and the actor. Would Hamlet stand thus, look thus, speak thus, act thus, surrounded and influenced by the same circumstances? If so, then the actor is right. If not, then the actor departs from nature. Judged by this standard, it seems to me that Mr. Fechter's personation almost always lies within the bounds of probability.

While Fechter has these qualities in his favor, he also labors under some very serious disadvantages. The popular notion of Hamlet's physique is the same as Ophelia's. He is "the glass of fashion and the mould of form, the observed of all observers." Now, Mr. Fechter, although a graceful man, is not the mould of form by any means. His tendency to corpulence and his heavily-modelled face indicate the love of good living, although, even here, perhaps, an exception can be made in his favor, as the Queen declares in the fencing bout that "he is fat and scant of breath." The Queen's affidavit, however, will never have any weight against Ophelia's. Mr. Fechter also must struggle against a mixture of French, English, and German accents. His enunciation is naturally rapid, and this, combined with his tri-lingualism, not only mars his elocution, but it destroys the stately march of Shakespeare's verse, and sometimes strips a thought of its meaning as far as the delivery of the words is concerned. In stirring passages and under excitement, indeed, the connection of the lines is broken, and sometimes the actor is fairly unintelligible. His liberties with the text also are sometimes [illegible], but they are almost always made with good taste, at least to an American audience. Upon the English stage, both dramatic and lyric, the widest liberty is observed in regard to excisions. A case in point is the omission of the last lines of Hamlet (in the acting edition) which are among the most touching of his utterances:

> As thou'rt a man,
> Give me the cup—let go—by Heaven I'll have it!
> Oh! good Horatio, what a wounded name,
> Things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me.
> If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
> Absent thee from felicity awhile,
> And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
> To tell my story.

His peculiarity of playing the character in an auburn wig, also, is one which will always act to his prejudice, simply because people are not accustomed to it, although in reality the color was a national characteristic both of the Shakespearean Hamlet, and the barbaric Hamlet times. With one or two exceptions, the disadvantages under which he labors are physical in character and unavoidable, but they will, nevertheless, always be set down as positive faults, deteriorating from his personation, and the more so as they are the more noticeable in Shakespearean plays. Time alone can remove the impression which they create—which only makes it all the more unjust to render a verdict upon a single hearing.

III.

Having thus drawn the line between his advantages and his disadvantages, what does he make of Hamlet? As I said in the beginning, he does not give us an entirely clear picture; does not hold up a mirror in which we may see the Danish Prince as he was. When he dies upon the point of Laertes' poisoned foil, there is still a mystery about him, just as there is in his last words, "The rest is silence." Nevertheless, he has a vital conception of the character, or he could not so completely merge himself in it. If we cannot get down to the core of Hamlet's mystery, we can at least gather certain central facts from his representation. There is a settled melancholy in the character from first to last, occasionally relieved by bursts of passion or flashes of satirical humor, but no idea of madness is conveyed. His eccentricities of conduct with Ophelia and Polonius are transparent. He constantly presents Hamlet in the light of the oath which he administers to Horatio and Marcellus never to intimate that they know aught of his purpose,

> "How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself—
> As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet
> To put an antic disposition on."

His purpose, evidently, is only to bring out the melancholy which would naturally afflict Hamlet under the circumstances, and this he accomplishes in every situation of the play. He makes Hamlet a courageous man—a man who, at times, is even fierce and savage in his resolves, and in this respect develops the real character of the historical Hamlet, who died at the head of his army defending his throne, to which he had succeeded after he had killed his uncle. He gives the character a genial nature and a whole-heartedness in his bearing with his friends; a scholarly cast, in keeping with the fact that Hamlet was a student; and a fixedness of purpose upon one idea, so strong in its grasp that he can even torture Ophelia with coarse abuse, as he moves on to its accomplishment. In fine, he reduces Hamlet to the level of humanity—not a madman, not a metaphysician, not a philosopher, not a fantastic dreamer, but an ordinary man bent upon revenge, and sweeping away every object of regard and endearment from his path, that nothing may stand in the way of the fulfilment of his purpose, and all this in as natural a manner as possible.

IV.

Perhaps no better idea of his Hamlet can be obtained than to follow him, step by step, in the development of the character. And right here there are two prominent features in his stage management; first, the compact manner in which he groups the *dramatis personæ* in the central part of the stage; and, second, his generous use of stage resources, in which respect he is almost as lavish as Mr. Booth. It is difficult to find fault with him for this, however, as his use of the stage adjuncts is always judicious. His first appearance is not remarkable. He sits upon the steps of the throne as if in despondency, from which he does not rouse until the King alludes to him as "our son," at which he darts a look of disdain upon him. In the soliloquy which follows, our feeling is apparent, the disgust at the marriage of his mother with his uncle, for he has not yet learned of his father's murder. "The use of the world," and "things rank and gross in nature" are the King and Queen, as he indicates by gazing in the direction they have just taken. He opens the soliloquy with the thoughts of them, and closes it with the thought of his father, whose miniature he kisses. His interviews with the Ghost are very effective. In the first he gives an admirable start of terror, which at last resolves itself into the determination to follow it. "Go on—I'll follow thee." The word "I'll" is given with remarkable emphasis, as if he would have the Ghost understand that he would follow it alone, and then he makes his exit, presenting his sword with the hilt upward, in the form of the cross, as if he were uncertain whether it was "a spirit of health or goblin damned," but manifestly incautious, as he has just declared that he does not "set his life at a pin's fee," and, for my soul, being immortal, what can it do to that?" In the solitary interview with the Ghost, which immediately follows, he uses a novel effect. The Ghost is placed in a tent on the edge of a cliff, overhanging the water, and illuminated by a very strong light from behind, the rest of the stage being in darkness. Hamlet himself being well-nigh invisible. By the use of gauzes the Ghost is made to dissolve in the most [illegible] way [illegible].

[illegible] The warrant for this [illegible] is evidently contained in Horatio's warning:

> "What if it tempt you toward the flood, my Lord,
> Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
> And there assume some other horrible form
> And draw you into madness?"

The location of the Ghost is quite as proper as Mr. Booth's location, but the presence of the strong artificial light seems too forced to be natural, or consistent. In the oath scene which follows, Fechter makes a fine point in expressing no astonishment at the ghostly adjuration to "swear." He has just seen and talked with the Ghost, and does not share in the terror of his associates. In closing the act, also, he makes a remarkable distinction between Marcellus and Horatio. "So, gentlemen, with all my love, I do commend me to you," is directed to each, but "What so poor a man as Hamlet is, may do to express his love and friendship to you," is directed to Horatio. He lays further stress upon this when he says, "Let us go in together," by taking the arm of Horatio and waving Marcellus back, which may show his favoritism for Horatio, but is a rather violent stretch of the text.

In the second act, the interview with Polonius is marked by a splendid transition from satirical humor and disgust at the garrulous old man to the cordiality with which he greets Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. He follows the actor, in his soliloquy, with his lips, as if he were also repeating the words and giving assent to their sentiment. The soliloquy which ends the act, "Oh! what a rogue and peasant slave am I," seems to me the only place in which he departs from his quietness of manner in any marked degree. He storms through it in a manner which is painful, because his voice is not adapted to such furious outbursts. The manner certainly renders him amenable to Shakespeare's advice to the players.

In the third act, he enters with sword in hand as if he had been contemplating suicide, and pronounces the famous soliloquy, "To be, or not to be," with exquisite pathos and solemnity. Ophelia enters, and passes the compliments of the day. He replies, and turns from her as if eager to go, but she recalls him, and at once rouses him from his meditation as she gives him his "remembrances." The scene from this point on is one of coarse, angry abuse, without a manifestation of pity and regret until he turns to take his leave. Then there is a momentary return of affection, and he turns as if to embrace her, but the thought of the spy, Polonius, comes into his mind. He waves her from him, and, crumpling the letter in his hand, makes his exit in passionate emotion. Such abuse does not seem consistent with the character of Hamlet, even in the feigning of madness. Under it all should have run a current of deep feeling. There might have been reproach, but not abuse. In the remainder of this act he develops the story with all the detail of a picture. In the play scene, which he prepares by a temporary curtain suspended in the room, instead of a separate set, he follows the players with an illuminated copy of the play, lying upon the floor at the feet of Ophelia. When the King rushes, conscience-stricken, from the apartment, he rises to his feet, and, tearing the book, whirls the leaves about him in a frenzy of passion and joy that the Ghost's word is corroborated. It is one of the incomprehensible facts connected with Fechter's elocution that, while he will deliver one passage entirely wrong, he will give you another entirely right. In the Recorder scene, for instance, the reading of the indignant reproach to Guildenstern and Rosencrantz, is perfectly faultless. In the killing of Polonius, he makes an innovation upon the ordinary manner of playing the scene, by manifesting an unusual degree of pity, interrupted by the scene with his mother in which the miniature business is overdone, and resumed again as the curtain falls, by his taking the lamp from the table and going to the arras, to look once more upon the victim of his blind rage.

The fourth and fifth acts are shorn of much of their beauty by the excluding process. One of the best and most natural effects in the fourth is his answer to the King in regard to Polonius:

> *King.* "Where is Polonius?"
> *Ham.* "In Heaven; send thither to see; if your messenger find him not there seek him in the other place yourself."

The first part of the answer is delivered very impressively; but, in the second part, he delivers the lines in a rage, and makes a furious rush at the King, as if he desired to send him there personally to institute the search. The dialogues with the Grave-Digger and Horatio in the church yard scene are delivered in a very thoughtful, scholarly manner, and with a realism in the handling of the skull of Yorick, which is almost painfully natural. The denouement is marked by a very effective piece of stage business. Laertes denounces the King as the guilty party. The Queen is already poisoned. Hamlet, feeling the certainty of his own death at hand, turns to the King, who springs from his seat and rushes up a flight of stairs leading to a platform. Hamlet attempts to follow, but is barred at the foot of the stairs by the guards. He then turns, and, running in a diagonal direction, leaps from the floor to the platform just in time to intercept the King and slay him.

V.

I have indicated in the above schedule the salient details of Mr. Fechter's Hamlet. It is, to say the least, a new revelation of this great character, and its representation one which does infinite credit to his dramatic abilities. Leaving out the palpable disadvantages under which he labors, I cannot remember any Hamlet which contained his in earnestness, in naturalness, in truthfulness, in originality of conception, or in ingenuity of representation. One can only regret that it is not more perfect. Were it not for the accidents of physique and accent, Mr. Fechter would challenge the world.

VI.

[illegible] for the English Opera Troupe, which commences its season here, one week from to-morrow. The public is already familiar with the artists who belong to it, as the troupe originated here. It is our own troupe, born here, bred here, and sent from here with Chicago's endorsement. It has been out nothing but good reports during its absence, and will no doubt receive here a hearty welcome home. The first week's repertoire is an excellent one, embracing "The Huguenots" for Monday; "Bohemian Girl" on Tuesday; "Der Freischutz" on Wednesday; "Martha" on Thursday, for Mr. Castle's benefit; "Oberon" on Friday; "Maritana" on Saturday afternoon; and "Trovatore" on Saturday evening.

PERIANDER PIZZLE.

Outwitting the Enemy.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who has followed the Army of the Loire, tells a good story in his letter from Tours of January 26, of the stratagem by which the inhabitants of a French town escaped the destructive visitation of the German armies. He says:

"At Ecommoy, a bright, clean-looking little town, with a gingerbread modern Gothic church, and a great many cafes round the Hotel de Ville, we stopped to try and get a *déjeuner*, anticipating the usual reply that the Prussians had eaten everything. But here we were agreeably surprised. The Prussians had been here, but explained the cheerful hostess of the Hotel de Commerce, they had not stayed long and they had paid for everything.

"One of the notabilities of the town in the meantime gave some interesting information about the terrific plague of small-pox which had prevailed there ever since 15,000 French soldiers had been quartered on the town a month ago. A conspicuous placard on the Hotel de Ville announced to French as well as other troops that small-pox 'reigned' in the place, and that the Mayor and Council had thought it their duty to impress this on *Messieurs les étrangers et les troupes Françaises*. I asked the notability to give me an idea of the actual state of affairs, and he declared that the town contained 1,600 inhabitants, that 300 of these were laid up with the disease, that 200 more had already died, and that the mortality was still at the rate of 14 a day; that this, however, was surpassed as a calamity by the rinderpest, which had broken out among all the cattle of the place. Horror-struck with this frightful condition of things, we made a hasty breakfast, wondering whether the beefsteak presented to us was not, perhaps, derived from one of the animals so mysteriously stricken in this place, and apprehensive that even this short stay in such a doomed abode of pestilence might have laid the germs of something unpleasant to our own constitutions. We were not a little relieved, therefore, when our driver, who was himself the host of the Hotel de Commerce, and consequently himself a notability, informed me that the placard on the Hotel de Ville was a most successful device to keep off all intrusive strangers. 'Why, Monsieur,' he said with a chuckle, 'when the Prussians came here and read that placard they turned pale; none of the soldiers were allowed to go into any of the houses; and they slept *tout bonnement* with their horses in the stables, and the town thus escaped billeting.' 'You don't mean to say,' I exclaimed with amazement, 'that there has been no small-pox at all in the town?' 'Yes, there have been fifteen or twenty cases, but I am not aware that any of them died.' 'Why, my good friend,' I replied, 'you must be mistaken, for we distinctly heard the tolling of a funeral bell when we were at breakfast.' 'Ah,' he said, 'precisely so; the curate saw you were strangers, and immediately began tolling the bell. Why, when the Prussians were here, the bell was going all day long, and ces Messieurs, I assure you, felt so uncomfortable that they couldn't get out of the town quick enough.' 'But what about the rinderpest?' I rejoined. 'I hope the beefsteak we had for breakfast was—' 'No danger, sir; the cattle disease has not affected our herds yet, at least outwardly, but it's a tremendous thing, and we know it's hanging about in the air, so we can safely tell strangers that the scourge is in the place;' and in this way I was shown how the elders of a little country borough had outwitted the armies of the great Frederick Charles."

Wendell Phillips on San Domingo.

From the National Standard.

For us there are three insurmountable objections to annexation:

[illegible]

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The citizens of San Diego held a grand jubilee in honor of the passage of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. [illegible] County, was convicted in the United States court [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Lenten Dinners and Sunday-Evening Receptions.

Amateur Theatricals, and Their Modus Operandi.

Will Worth Continue to be the Leader of Fashions?

A Lady with Twenty-seven Trunks Full of Parisian Clothes.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 1.

LENTEN DINNERS.

Lenten dinners, Lenten tea-parties, and Sunday-evening parties are now the programme. Sunday being a feast day, all are permitted to frolic; and, as to the dinners and tea-fights, the guests are not expected to go robed in sackcloth and ashes, but in a medium garb, of becoming color, and suitable to occasion and season. A few less courses for dinner, perhaps more fish than fowl, and a proper reserve and dignity, which will indicate, "We are fasting," will be all the visible change there will be in the dinners. Mrs. William B. Astor has invitations out for one of these Lenten dinners on Thursday next.

SUNDAY-EVENING RECEPTIONS.

Sunday evening has become so general a reception night that it gives the gallants many resorts from which to choose. When Mrs. Judge Roosevelt commenced hers, some ten years since, she was written to anonymously and by friends, and begged to desist from such a procedure, on the ground that it was a dreadful thing for a woman of her position and power to set such an example. Being a woman of much good common sense, besides all her other attractions, she declined yielding to public or private opinion, and has continued the receptions ever since, though she has abandoned the late supper which she at first had, and now has only chocolate and ices handed around. It was found a beneficial thing for society that such a house should be open on Sunday evening to unmarried men and strangers in the city, to whom Sabbath evenings are always long and dreary—a home where they could go and meet refined and cultivated men and women, instead of spending the time at hotels or places more questionable. Sometimes there is music; and, by 11 o'clock, the reception ends.

CALICO PARTY.

Mrs. Judge Fithian lately issued cards for a calico party, to which all the guests were expected to come in calico; and I heard of some extremely pretty and fanciful dresses that had been gotten up for it at quite an expense, when illness in the family rendered it necessary that the invitations should be recalled; so the calico party did not come off—to the regret of many.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Amateur theatricals are quite the rage; and the *modus operandi* by which these things are put through and made successful is rather amusing. For instance, certain ladies, of high position and wealth, will receive a printed notice that such an amateur performance is to take place, at the Union League Theatre, for the benefit of some charity, and the managers would like the use of their distinguished names; which, in reality, means that they are to have ten or twenty tickets sent to them, at $2 each, which they are expected either to sell or pay for. On the night of the performance these lady-patronesses are expected to send beautiful flowers, and often to give suppers after it is over. And, oh! how much jealousy and ill-feeling these affairs create. Mrs. Jones hates Mrs. Brown because Mrs. Brown made her entertainment a greater success than Mrs. Jones did here, and, if it was allowed in fashionable society, she would choke Mrs. Brown; but she can't, and so, as they meet coming out, Mrs. Jones rushes up to Mrs. Brown, and kisses her, and says, "My dear Mrs. Brown, what a brilliant audience!—but then you are always a success. How much money you must have made for our dear Foundling Hospital! And indeed they raised it—fifty-three babies last week!"

WORTH.

Private letters say that Worth, the man dressmaker, who has done so much for fashion and extravagance, is in Brussels, and that, in a very short time, he will return to Paris, ready to commence business again and send us the fashions. But now he will not have the lovely Empress to be changing styles every few months; and I hope, whenever poor crushed France decides upon the form of government she wants, that the woman who is to preside over its destinies will be some elderly, plain matron, who will not be all the time having something new, but will let us wear out our dresses in the way they are made, and not force us, after having worn one a month or two, to put the back in the front and the front in the back, and so keep turning and altering it.

DRESS MATERIALS.

I have seen some pretty new spring silks made up for persons going South to spend the month of March. One was a narrow striped blue *faille*. The work on this dress was marvellous. There were yards and yards of ruffling, plaited and gathered; and on all of it was a narrow white footing sewed, less than half an inch wide, and the effect was extremely pretty. For demoiselles these striped silks are much worn, the skirt trimmed with little flounces pinked, and then a very fine *plissé* of Swiss [illegible] the underneath part of the flounce. It is very effective. For ladies' dresses we see French worked ruffles, edged with lace, put on in the same way.

There are some beautiful new materials in thin goods. One of the prettiest is the *Crêpe de Chine*. Unlike the old-fashioned *Crêpe*, it has a substance to it, and looks at a distance like silk. It is twenty-seven inches wide, and ten shillings a yard. There is also another very pretty material, with a silk-faced finish to it, that will make up very effectively. It is called "diagonal."

A LUCKY WOMAN.

It is too early yet to tell yet of new spring fashions; and, indeed, all that come now are from England. There have been none from Paris since the 19th of September. A lady of wealth, who had been absent in Europe for two years, and intended to return to this country, had Worth commence her things in August, and she succeeded in getting away with twenty-seven trunks, and congratulated herself, on her safe arrival here, that, even if Paris should be in a state of siege for a year or two, she would still be spared that doleful period in a woman's life which Flora McFlimsey so beautifully describes, when she has "nothing to wear." Her dresses have been decidedly the most stylish and elegant worn here this winter.

SOME DRESSES.

A purple silk underskirt was perfectly plain, with a lavender overdress, also without trimming, but of heavy silk, caught across the front breadth with puffs, fastened with bands an inch wide of the purple silk, and large purple rosettes. The sleeve, which was flowing, was quite plain at the bottom, and caught on the inside of the arm with four puffs, bands of the purple silk, and the rosettes. The simplicity of this dress, and the two colors, was its great beauty. Another, of black *gros grain*, the overskirt very deep in front and shorter behind, was trimmed with a heavy black fringe, and a wreath of brown leaves embroidered at the top of the fringe as a heading. The skirt was very peculiarly looped in a double row of puffs, and caught at certain distances with very handsome crochet ornaments. The sleeve was tight-fitting, with the fringe and embroidery at the hand. A little cape on the waist, with a box-plait in front and behind, to give the effect of the looping on the skirt, made the general *tout* quite novel.

The following dress was worn at a dinner party: Petticoat of mauve satin, richly embroidered; train of black velvet, trimmed with two deep flounces of lace; the waist of velvet, open and trimmed with lace; Marie Antoinette sleeves, tight to the elbow, with deep lace frill. There is great art in the cut of these sleeves. I have never seen any fit like Mademoiselle Nilsson's.

Another very beautiful dress was of white *poult de soie*, soft and corded. The under-skirt was short, with court train, both trimmed with *point d'aiguille* lace; the heading, a band of pink ostrich-feathers. The train had a basque, which was trimmed with the lace and feathers. A vest, in the *jabot* style, of pink uncut velvet, and the lace falling in rows over it. The sleeves were a puff of the velvet and a puff of silk, with a deep frill of lace, and feather trimmings.

A light blue evening silk was made with plaited flounces, and each flounce with a full plaiting of tulle and narrow imitation blonde as headings. The corsage was trimmed with Grecian folds of tulle, forming the bust, and caught by bands of blue silk.

Sleeves for evening dresses are not worn as short as formerly, and it is certainly in better taste, where arms are thin.

For dinner and evening dresses, trains are universal.

One of the costumes made of the three colors can thus be described: The underskirt is made of the lightest shade; the plaiting at the bottom of the skirt is made of the darkest color; while the upperskirt is the medium, —thus bringing the three shades together artistically. The ruches are composed of the three colors, the darkest in the centre. Pinked ruches will be very much used on spring styles.

WORTH AGAIN.

The impression among the French modistes here is, that Worth, even if he goes back to Paris, which some doubt, will never be the leader in fashions again; and they argue thus because they think he aided and abetted the women of the Imperial Court in their extravagance, and thus helped on the troubles that have brought France where she now is. But women will dress, and have fashions, and, if it had not been Worth, some other genius would have supplied the world with novelties; and, with a beautiful Empress, who wanted variety in all he made for her, what wonder that he racked his brain and taxed his ingenuity and taste, to produce dresses worthy for her. I don't blame Worth. Paris has been sending out all these beautiful things to the entire world, and a Worth dress is unmistakable wherever seen; and, if his star has gone down with the Empire, some one else will have to take his place. Fashions we must have, and they must come from Paris. None others are endurable.

LINGERIE.

We are told that there is to be a large supply of very beautiful Paris lingerie sent to us, at prices much lower than we have been in the habit of paying; for the manufacturers have been, like all other otherwise unemployed women, during the siege, engaged on this species of business. Nothing can compare to the beauty of French *lingerie*. The trouble and the expense is, that we have not French laundresses to do it up. It is entirely ruined by undergoing the cleaning process at the hands of some Biddy, who, if it cannot rub in the washtub, is sure to bring it to grief on the ironing-table, as she always avoids pressing the plaits where they were intended to be pressed, and usually does it the contrary way.

EVA.

Gold Excitement in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 4.—The excitement in regard to the [illegible] mines continues. [illegible] mining interests are being neglected, trains being taken up. Business is neglected, and everybody is bound for the ground. SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 4.—A letter to-day from a reliable party in Bear Cañon says great numbers of people have been struck there, the creeks located for miles. All is excitement. Smelting works in the cañon are now running successfully. There is considerable snow on the mountains, which prevents prospecting.

FOREIGN.

Evacuation of Paris by the Germans.

The Situation After the Evacuation.

Disturbances Reported in the Interior.

Opinions of the French Press.

FRANCE.

EVACUATION OF PARIS.

LONDON, March 4.—The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon, in accordance with the terms of the convention.

DISORGANIZATION.

A despatch from Havre, March 3, says the Mobiles and National Guards have disbanded, and the trenches around the town are being filled up.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Gladstone is ill, and retired early, to-day, from the House of Commons.

GRAND REVIEW.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—The Emperor William reviewed the German Landwehr Guards, artillery, and pioneers in the Bois-de-Boulogne. Prince Frederick William, General Moltke, and Count Bismarck were present.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed.

THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor goes to Berlin on Monday.

[illegible]

BORDEAUX, March 3.—[illegible]

DISTURBANCES IN THE INTERIOR.

[illegible] of Maine-et-Loire, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

The threat for placing the Belgian army on a peace footing have been carried out.

SITUATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, March 4.—A letter from Paris, dated March 3, states that the avenues are almost deserted. There is an extraordinary scene at the Arc de Triomphe. Two pieces of artillery have been stationed, and guards are near it hastily to sweep every avenue radiating from the Arch. There is also a strong guard of infantry, with arms piled, bivouacked in the vicinity. The soldiers are singing from song-books by the light of camp fires. There is much difference in their temper, some fraternizing with the blouses, exchanging songs, and drinking wine, while others will not allow strangers near their fires. All are boasting the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, yet are glad that the war is over, that they may get back to the fatherland. No one is allowed under the arch. In Place de la Concorde there is a strong guard of Bavarians lying on the ground in front of the garden of the Tuileries. A Bavarian sentry, while lying, fraternized from the statue of Strasbourg, a Frenchman passing cried, "Beware." At midnight I re-entered the French lines. Large bodies of guards were stationed around the watch fires. As the Germans are to leave Paris this morning, the papers reappear.

The *Débats* says, in spite of the patriotism of Alsace, Lorraine, and Lafayette, will pass under the control of Germany. France cannot continue the war. The future does not belong to us, but following generations will take vengeance. We can only say three words: "Silence, Patience"—the other we dare not pronounce; but we have no right to decide future generations. The *Débats* blames the Parisians for fickle, with a feminine love of sight-seeing. They ought not to gaze on the Prussians. A lady friend says the German soldiers are quartered very cleanly, and, though awkward, are vastly superior to the French, and handsomer. They have been first-rate customers to French shopkeepers, for wines and cigars.

Another letter, dated Friday noon, says: "The Prussian occupation of Paris has ended. The evacuation commenced early this morning, and the troops took the road to Versailles. Regular order, with cavalry and artillery in advance, and on to the sidewalk the Prussian and Bavarian infantry faced the roadway. At 8:30 the first rank of the main body, [illegible] through the Arc de Triomphe, with bands playing and colors flying, right straight under the arch the obstacle having been removed. At the side of the column General [illegible] commanding the [illegible] Corps, was stationed, surrounded by the staff of [illegible] troops, the [illegible] of infantry [illegible] At 9 o'clock the Bavarian artillery, with several [illegible] infantry proceeding, with full bands, arrived [illegible]

The morning had hitherto been foggy, but the sun now burst out gloriously, making everything appear gay. The troops cheered loudly, bore proudly, and the appearance of their outfits, everything attracted the attention of the French. Next came a crowd of Princes and some dragoons, then the Seventh Regiment of Jager Guard and Prussian artillery.

LONDON, March 4.—A despatch from Abbeville dated Friday night, says that the greatest joy and enthusiasm at the announcement of the conclusion of peace has been manifested at the headquarters of and throughout the First Army Corps. The official communication [illegible] [illegible] to preserve the public peace, and where they intend making a grand demonstration when the German troops shall have evacuated Paris, the more [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible]

The Emperor will not go to Stuttgart or Munich, but proceed direct to Berlin.

General Goeben leaves for Rouen to-morrow.

The Prussian troops from the First Army Corps will march in three days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Dilke gave notice of a resolution of regret that the government had assented to holding the Black Sea Conference on the conditions of [illegible].

A discussion took place upon the Colonial policy of the government, particularly as regards South Africa.

LONDON, March 4.—The Royal Commission has condemned the ironclad ship Warrior, which was recently damaged by hydraulic power. The ironclad Hotspur has been approved by the same board as a coast-defence ship, but declared unsuitable for ocean voyages.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 4.—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce with the United States is being framed.

The Minister of War will soon ask Parliament for a credit for the manufacture of arms and the construction of defensive works.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—There was an excited stock market to-day. The market opened strong, but soon drifted into a panic. Union Pacific declined from 89⅞ to 85⅞ on rumors of a depressing nature from Washington. The balance of the list went down in sympathy, and some of the breaks were serious. Later in the day there was a sharp reaction, and the market went bounding upward again. Union Pacific was quoted at 4 o'clock p. m., as follows: 86¾@86⅞; first mortgages, 85@85¼; land grants, 74½@76, and incomes, 68@70. The stock market was steady at the close, but many operators were cleaned out during the day.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet and firm at 111⅞@111. The rates paid for carrying were 3½, 3, 2½, 4, and 4½ per cent. The specie shipments to Europe were $280,000.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull, but firm at 109½ for sixty days' sterling, and 110¼ for short sight.

MONEY.

Money closed up very easy at 3@4 per cent on call. Loans on the government bonds were strong and advanced, but were quiet at the close. Central Pacifics were quoted at 95½@95¾. The cable reported Central Pacifics in Amsterdam at 93¾, the market being strong.

BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the city banks for the past week shows a large expansion in loans, and also a heavy gain in deposits. The total reserve has increased $1,611,519, while the total liabilities are $7,370,295 larger than last week. The banks now hold $15,178,611 lawful money, about the legal requirement, against $15,460,085 last week.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEATH OF WALTER BROWN.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother, in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, from congestion of the spine, consequent upon exposure. The disease was contracted during the destruction of his boathouse at Boston, a few weeks ago.

MORE DEFAULTERS.

Wall and Broad streets were considerably excited to-day over the discovery that Albert Frank & Brother had turned out to be defaulters. Yesterday they tried to make good their bank account, but their draft was not generally known until to-day. The amount of their default is about $100,000. The Union Bank, and one or two of the largest bankers and brokers, are the heaviest losers.

FRENCH RELIEF.

Subscriptions to the French relief fund amount to $136,000.

OBITUARY.

Edgar A. Purdy, librarian of the law library, died yesterday.

ARRIVED.

The ship Caliph, with a cargo of teas, arrived at this port yesterday from Foo Chow, China, in 88 days by way of Cape of Good Hope. The average length of a similar voyage is 110 days.

COLONY FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamship Ocean Queen left this port to-day, with 212 colonists for Magdalena, Lower California. They are taken by the Lower California company to pick and pack hemp, for exportation to China and England, to be used for dyeing purposes.

NEBRASKA.

The Impeachment Case—Violence Threatened, Etc.

OMAHA, [illegible]

Fort Benton reports two men—Buchanan and Roland—killed by Sioux Indians, near there.

New Bank.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 4.—The Commercial National Bank of Dubuque was organized today, and the following officers elected: [illegible]

Two Men Drowned.

CAIRO, Ill., March 4.—Owens and another man, names unknown, fell from a boat last night, and were drowned. They were supposed to have been intoxicated.

[illegible]

ALBANY, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Closing Scenes of Congress.

Organization of the New House of Representatives.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Exit Saulsbury in a Fog.

The New Colored Members.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COLORED MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The galleries and floors of both houses were densely packed, to-day, to witness the adjournment of the old Congress, and organization of the new. After the election of Speaker Blaine, the members of the House were sworn in, being called in front of the Speaker's desk, by States, to have the oath administered. It so happened that South Carolina and Alabama were called together, and the colored members from those States—Rainey, Elliott, and De Large, of the former State, and Turner from the latter State—were in the same group. The appearance of four colored men, one of them very dark, caused the stretching of necks, especially on the Democratic side, and there was a perceptible sensation while the oath was being administered to them. Mr. Walls, the colored member from Florida, was sworn in with Georgia and other Southern delegates.

SAULSBURY TO THE LAST.

One of the amusing incidents in the Senate, relative to the expiration of the session, occurred in the case of Saulsbury, who was not sufficiently [illegible] to know when 12 o'clock came around, and he was proceeding to animadvert in his own peculiar manner on the question before the new organization, which arose on the presentation of Goldthwaite's credentials, when he was quietly informed that Delaware had another Representative present who had been sworn in as his successor. Saulsbury upon this reminder, dropped quickly and even pensively into his seat, and ventured no further remarks during the day.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The vote on the adjournment of the Forty-second Congress, in the House, to-day, astonished everybody. It has been the general expectation that the new Congress would sit at least one month, and, perhaps, until May; but this vote is no certain indication as to the time of adjournment. It is thought that various important subjects of legislation will yet be presented, which will necessitate a reconsideration of the body's action of to-day. At all events, it is not probable that the Senate will agree to the resolution in its present shape.

KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

It is expected that the Ku-Klux Committee will soon make a report, the consideration of which alone will keep Congress here some time yet.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President and Cabinet were at the Capitol this morning from 9 o'clock until noon, facilitating the despatch of the immense volume of business which was pressed into these few hours. During this time the President signed about seventy bills, all of which were passed by the two houses yesterday and last night.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Among important House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate were acts to aid the execution of the laws in Utah Territory; to extend the time for presentation of claims for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; the joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba, and the Government of Spain; to authorize the President to accept the resignation of Judges of the United States Courts; for the better security of Agricultural College Fund; for protection of soldiers on public lands of the United States; to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads, &c.; act in relation to additional bounties; joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of government workmen, &c.; to amend the Bankruptcy act; increasing all pensions 50 per cent; to charter the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad; to remove the duty on coal, and all the various steamship subsidy schemes and land grants.

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Boutwell, to-day, directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to notify holders of 5 per cent certificates of [illegible]

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: S. P. Brown, A. R. Shepherd, A. B. Mullett, and James A. Magruder to constitute the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia; [illegible]

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The President and members of his Cabinet, together with his Private Secretary, occupied the President's room, near the Senate Chamber, [illegible]

HOUSE BILLS THAT FAILED.

Among the House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate were the following: An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statute relating to the Post Office Department; an act to aid the execution of the laws in Utah Territory, the Anti-Polygamy bill; an act to extend the time for the presentation of claims for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; a joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain; an act to authorize the President to accept the resignation of Judges of United States Courts; an act for the better security of Agricultural College funds; an act for the protection of settlers on the public lands of the United States; an act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on the public lands; an act to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads, &c.; an act in relation to additional bounties; a joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of government workmen, &c.; an act to amend the bankruptcy act; an act increasing all pensions 50 per cent; an act to charter the Cincinnati & Southern Railway; an act to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CONCLUSION OF NIGHT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the close of last night's report, Mr. WARNER proceeded to [illegible]

THE REPEAL OF COAL DUTIES.

[illegible]

MORNING SESSION.

Upon reassembling, Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone coal duty repeal, [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[illegible]

HOUSE—FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF THE NIGHT SESSION.

[illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Then, after a short pause, Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, summoned the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of the members by States.

CALLING THE ROLL.

The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas, and California were unrepresented, elections in those States not having yet been held. [illegible]

[illegible]

Steamship Mail Contract.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—It is expected that the Allan Steamship Company will take the next contract for carrying the mails between Halifax and Liverpool, Inman having given notice that he will terminate the present contract in June.

DIED.

WALLACE—Miss Mary V., sister of General W. H. L. Wallace, and Judge Wallace of this city, [illegible]

[illegible]

GOODRICH—In this city, March 4, Harriet, wife of Asael Goodrich, [illegible]

[illegible]

JACK—In this city, March 4, of consumption, John [illegible]

[illegible]

COAL.

VERMILLION COAL CO.,

STREETER, ILL.

Save Your Money!

This Coal is free from SULPHUR or CLINKERS. It is a dry burning Coal, and SMOKES less than any other ILLINOIS COAL yet discovered. The tests of several large manufacturers show that it is only 13 per cent below the best BRIAR HILL in STRENGTH, while it COSTS but little more than HALF as much per ton. We have distributed in the past month about 1,800 TONS of this NEW COAL, and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance.

In quantities to Manufacturers - - - $4.50
Retail, Scr'nd $5.50

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

Sole Agents for Chicago.

No. 1 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, A LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Plated Ware

The best quality and new patterns. Also

AMERICAN,

And the finest grades in

Swiss Watches.

117 Lake-st.

SILKS.

SILKS MARKED DOWN,

And Stocks Replenished BY NEW IMPORTATIONS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer, on Monday, March 6, their entire lines of Black, Fancy, and Plain Colored Silks, of the celebrated makes of Bonnet, Tapissier, Bellon, Ponson, Gourd Croizet, &c., &c., at large reductions from the prices of last week. They announce this as the best opportunity that has occurred for a number of years, to obtain decided bargains in first-class and popular goods.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

[illegible]

GRANT AND NILSSON.

Conclusion of that Memorable Interview.

Three Cases of Peculiar Embarrassment.

Houghton, Allen, Jones.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I must confess to you that I am about as badly embarrassed as the Rev. Doctor Houghton, of the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Chicago Club and the Lake Front Grounds—The New White Stocking Catcher—Pigeon Shooting.

BASE BALL.

THE LAKE FRONT MATTER.

On to-morrow evening the Council will, it is expected, take some action on the matter of leasing the lake front to the Chicago Club. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO'S NEW CATCHER.

[illegible]

THE CHAMPIONSHIP QUESTION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sentencing of [illegible] Criminals.

Matters and Things [illegible]

[illegible]

Steamship Mail Contract.

DIED.

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To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Chicago Club and the Lake Front Grounds—The New White-Stocking Catcher—Pigeon Shooting.

BASE BALL.

DOOMSDAY.

Sentencing of Prisoners in the Criminal Court.

Matters and Things Before the Police Justices.

The Police Courts.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

REAL ESTATE.

Property on the Avenues.

New Building Enterprises.

Real Estate Market and Transfers for the Week.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The South Parks.

Judgment for City Taxes.

Pension Payments.

Chicago Library Association.

Dr. Ryance's Views.

A Mixed Case.

Miscellaneous.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Producers' Organization.

List of Contributions in Money and Kind—Progress of the Movement.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baptist Anniversaries to be Held in Chicago.

Services in the Churches To-Day.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for the Ensuing Week.

Gossip Here and Elsewhere.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

New Railroad Company.

Cincinnati Items.

East India Tea Company.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Foreign Markets.

COMMERCIAL.

Walter Brown & Co.'s Monthly Wool Circular.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 4.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Kean,

MEDICAL.

1826 ... 1870

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THAYER, CURRY & CO. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

PERSONAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LONDON.

The Opening of Parliament.

The Composition of the Cabinet.

Personal Sketches of Distinguished Men.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Parliamentary session is in full swing, and newspaper readers over the country discuss each morning the views and abilities of their favorite orators. I see so little difference in the aspect of the House of Commons, that as I look at it from the gallery, I hardly realize the fact of the recess.

The Speaker of the lower house must have a curious fancy for twilight. Without he gives the signal, we struggle as we may with the shades of evening. It is positively irritating to sit there at, say, 6 o'clock, all but in the dark. Perhaps the gentleman who is addressing the House has a document to refer to. He unquestionably has some notes to look at, but neither are of service, and he talks at random while he waits for the Speaker to ring his bell. Were I speaking under such circumstances I think I would brave the dignities and would plainly say: "Mr. Speaker, I should be glad if the gas can be lighted." I don't think the roof would fall. Perhaps the Speaker travels by the underground railways which abound in London, and has grown accustomed to dimness. I am a daily passenger by a railway which passes under the streets of half the metropolis, and know by experience with what a minimum of light you are accommodated there, but the experience has failed to reconcile me to the evil. Seen in the shadows, the long rows of gentlemen in the Parliamentary chamber look pretty much alike. A stranger to the scene would scarcely guess their character. But when the light streams over them, the monotony disappears.

I have observed in the Reformed Parliament a large increase of mercantile men. This class live in large houses, and own fine horses and expensive pictures, but they neither resemble the pale aristocrat nor the intellectual scholar. Steadily, very steadily, do these men of trade make way in the political world. One by one large offices of state fall to their lot. A respected politician, himself for many years a Cabinet Minister, enlarged to me, the other day, on this. He is satirical, and a little bitter. "Look," he said, "how the tradesman class absorbs the Ministry." "Oh," said I, "there are plenty of exceptions. There can't be very many commercial men in the government." "Listen," he replied; and then he went over the names of prominent men: "Bright, carpets; Forster, woolen rugs; Stansfeld, beer" (he is a brewer); "Baxter, hams; Goschen, money lending." When I had done laughing, however, at his odd way of putting the case, I was able to retort with a rush of Dukes, and Earls, and Marquises, until he was fain to acknowledge that the Peerage was not quite buried by its rival.

Mr. Gladstone has no one in the Cabinet with whom he can be on specially intimate terms; no bosom friend to whom he can open his inmost soul. In this respect his isolation is as complete as that of Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Cardwell is, perhaps, the nearest in his affections; but Mr. Gladstone must be aware that Mr. Cardwell is not the man for the post which he fills (the War Office), and he is surely a little uncomfortable at sacrificing so much to private friendship. Mr. Forster often sits at Mr. Gladstone's side, but only, it would appear, to supply the extreme of contrast. Mr. Gladstone is white in the face, and his features are keen and sharp, like the head of a hawk. His thin hair fails to cover the head, and the whole shape is seen. Mr. Forster is simple ruggedness. His skin is a sort of dusky red, and his features are as rough as those of a weather-beaten seaman. He "goes in," as men say, for that sort of thing as though a man should say, "I know I'm plain and uncouth, but I must be an ass to become ridiculous by striving to lick myself into a fine gentleman. I'll cultivate the downright, and all-above-aboard with a certain hearty recklessness that men like." I've a strange impression that half Mr. Forster's characteristics in the above respect are as much a study of art as is Madame Celeste's broken English. Anyhow, his is not the mind toward which the pure classical intellect of Mr. Gladstone would naturally be drawn. About Mr. Goschen, I cannot even yet make up my opinion. This descendant of a German Jewish family, whose countenance bears increasingly, as years go on, the distinguishing marks of his race, has ever the air of excessively bored; you feel as though he was always on the point of opening his mouth to gape. And yet he gets through his official work. He was taken straight from the ranks of private members into the Cabinet. He served no apprenticeship in subordinate posts, and, of course, he ought to display some exceptional qualities to justify the honor. The Under Secretaries declare they cannot see them, and people less interested are as unsuccessful. Mr. Goschen's family met in conclave, when the seat in the Cabinet was offered him, in order to decide whether he should accept or not, for the monetary business in the city was a profitable one, and he had to choose between them. Politics carried the day, but the right honorable gentleman, I think, must be returning to his old pursuits, for he is constantly in the city, going in and out of the house occupied by his firm.

But Mr. Disraeli is worse off than Mr. Gladstone. I look round the Tory benches and try to see who there is with whom he can chat as a kindred mind. I see not one. Lord Stanley, now Lord Derby, and in the Peers, was his best friend, but they are now apart. By Mr. Disraeli's side, usually, is Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who represents Oxford University, and who has not a Liberal idea in his head. To Mr. Hardy "Lothair" must seem the quintessence of folly. Mr. Hardy is a prim, precise bigot, who is made wretched by the conquering ideas of his day. Mr. Disraeli cares not a button for the "props" and "buttresses," and would as soon see a Republic (so that he might be Premier) as a monarchy. On the other side of Mr. Disraeli is an aged baronet, who must be put there by Fate to mock the unfortunate Tory chief. Sir John Pakington is the type of a country Squire; antiquated as Justice Shallow, and as stubborn as a mule. He passes his hand over his bald head and opens his lips to utter a hard "Hear!" but he must be sport for such as Disraeli. There are some young Tories with whom the author of "Vivian Grey" would have more sympathy—young, rollicking fellows, fond of pleasure—not so witty as Theodore Hook, but livelier company than either Hardy or Pakington. But a position like Mr. Disraeli has won has its severities. He who holds it must not consort with the young and the gay. It is a tribute to Mr. Disraeli's mastery over himself that he has walked so many years among the haughtiest of the land, as haughty as they, and that he has not once dropped his Senator's cloak, or betrayed in public life the love of excitement and of fair women which "Lothair" has shown are still active in his breast.

The Conservatives are more unfortunately placed than ever. Mr. Disraeli is a rich man, and office is of comparatively little interest, yet he will not retire. "We shall do nothing," said a notable member of the party, savagely, in my hearing the other day, "while that old d—l is at the head." What they are to do without him is a question equally difficult to answer. The Tories could govern England if they would give up Tory principles. The people like a change of administration, and always think there is virtue in new faces, but they will not have the Tory rule back. This year the Tories hope to get an advantage out of the military questions; but, even there, the Democratic spirit of the age follows them, and though the people want a more efficient military system—which is a Tory cry—they are also resolved that the army shall no longer be a preserve for the aristocracy.

Here is the *Morning Advertiser* positively trying to be witty! The fact is so surprising, and the attempt itself so curious, that I give your readers the benefit thereof. This is what I read in the columns of that paper this morning:

So much good feeling has, of late, been shown by America toward England, that a number of distinguished Liberals have been moved by a proper sense of gratitude to form themselves into "an Anglo-American Association;" the objects of which are "the maintenance of a kindly understanding and the cultivation of more cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain," and the "annual subscription" to which is to be "ten shillings and upwards." A similar society is also, we learn, to be formed in the United States, to the success of which it is, we imagine, only necessary that General Butler should take the chair at the meetings of the Executive Committee, and be supported by, let us say, Senator Sumner and Mr. Fisk, Junior. The *modus operandi* of the Anglo-American Association is thoroughly simple. The committee, following the noble example set by the Labor Representation League, meets in the Adelphi, and passes resolutions of a character so amiable that coals of fire must, we should say, be heaped on the heads of our more prominent Transatlantic critics; while the association will, in addition to duly giving to the world the resolutions aforesaid, also publish from time to time "carefully-prepared statements upon the various questions at issue between the two countries." No doubt all this is, as the *Daily News* observes, both "new" and "praiseworthy." But we question whether the association will do much "to crystallize those floating sentiments of kindly feeling which abound on both sides of the Atlantic." The notion is, we admit, ingenious and very sweetly expressed. But the "floating sentiment" must be caught before it can be "crystallized," and it will take the Executive Committee all their time to catch it—to say nothing of the "crystallization" afterward. We recommend them to begin with a "carefully-prepared statement" of the precise amount and nature of the Alabama claims, and the precise grounds on which they are preferred, with an appendix of speeches by Messrs. Sumner and Butler. An account of the law of England upon treason-felony, with biographies of its most distinguished convicts, and a full account of their reception by the American Government, ought also to "crystallize" enough good feeling to cement the two nations forever. The association has our best wishes in its peculiarly English task of offering good advice to those who scorn it. We fear, however, that the swine of Tammany, before whom these pearls are to be cast, will only turn again and rend the benevolent gentlemen who have assumed these international functions. To insult an American politician of any influence with a "statement" which is really "carefully prepared," is, in nine cases out of ten, "to pat a hyena with hymn books." The charm of the whole scheme—which the *Daily News* ignores—is the great cheapness of the good service which it is proposed to offer.

One curious effect of the war has been the break up of the coterie of cosmopolitan Republicans who used to make London their headquarters. It was but the other day that Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Karl Blind, Mazzini, Ferdinand Freiligrath, and others were in communion in London, sketching out new political worlds, in which distinctions of race were to be obliterated. And at the first serious trial they parted, rushing away into opposite camps. When the Emperor Napoleon announced the war, the French Republicans in London united with German Republicans, and, in denouncing the war, repudiated on each side the idea of conquest of territory. Very thin was the thread that bound them together. I saw the draft of the protest they issued, and I am aware of the numerous verbal alterations it underwent before it was given to the world. The first battle [illegible] Karl Blind has been as greedy for French [illegible] as the bitterest Imperialist of them all. [illegible] Here he finds some extraordinary [illegible] for his country, but this is [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY ... [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

LONDON.

The Opening of Parliament.

The Composition of the Cabinet.

Personal Sketches of Distinguished Men.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

[illegible]

WOMANHOOD.

A Review of Rev. R. L. Collier's Sermon on Woman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have been waiting to see in the columns of the Journal which contained the report of the Rev. R. L. Collier's sermon upon "The Policy of the Woman Movement," discussion of its special points. Will you grant me the use of a column for that purpose?

[illegible]

Thanksgiving.

[illegible]

ABRAHAM'S SACRIFICE.

[illegible]

“Master Rembrandt,” cried Jonas, “your son is a villain! He has dishonored my daughter, my little Rebecca,—an angel of purity and innocence!”

“And you, you old blackguard!” cried Rembrandt, “have led my son into prodigacy! You have lent him money! Satan strangle you and your Rebecca together, you old scoundrel!”

“I don't come to demand my money,” said the broker, “though I have advanced your son a thousand ducats.”

“A thousand ducats!” roared Rembrandt. “It's a lie! You have only lent him five hundred.”

“I can produce proofs, whenever they may be needed. But that's not the question now.”

The miser turned livid.

“A thousand ducats!” he cried; and, in spite of his feebleness, he attempted to spring upon the Jew, but his powers failed him, and he fell back into his chair, repeating, “A thousand ducats!”

“I'll sacrifice the money,” replied the Jew, “if your son will consent to embrace the religion of Moses, and marry Rebecca.”

“What!” cried Rembrandt, “what! my son become a Jew! Are you mad, you old knave?”

“Your son has seduced my daughter, and—”

Rembrandt uttered such a cry of rage as made the broker himself tremble.

“Take yourself off, usurer! Take yourself off, or I'll tear you in pieces!”

[illegible]

RECOLLECTIONS OF HAWTHORNE.

Mr. Fields' Personal Reminiscences.

In the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. James T. Fields gives the third instalment of his "Whispering Gallery" sketches. He says of Hawthorne:

[illegible]

Alice Cary's Sweetest Poem.

[illegible]

Ruskin on Landscape.

[illegible]

A Sketch of Thomas Carlyle.

[illegible]

The Wealth of England.

[illegible]

The Temptations of St. Anthony.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

TIT-BITS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Its Political Impact.

Movements and Forces in Bulk.

The Criminal Population.

Sketches of Its Necessities.

Picture of Gettysburg Battle.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

[illegible]

COAL.

Its Microscopic Structure—The Growth of Ages—The Accumulation of Plants.

A Paper by Professor Huxley.

From the Contemporary Review.

The lumps of coal in a coal-scuttle very often have a roughly-cubical form. [illegible]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

[illegible]

ART.

The only Titian painting in America is on exhibition in Philadelphia. It is a portrait of Pope Paul III.

—George Cruikshank had no idea of becoming an artist in early life. [illegible]

A MEDICATED BEAR.

Science Against the Gallows.

I was once told how a bear was used to illustrate a fact in science. It was at an early day in the history of galvanism. A negro had been condemned to suffer death on the gallows for murder in Cincinnati, and some learned men announced that, for and in consideration of 25 cents admission, to be collected at the door, for the benefit of a hospital, experiments with the galvanic battery would be made upon the body of the miserable man. [illegible]

We Wait.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

For The Chicago Tribune.

We are all waiting, and ever have been,
Upon the steady rock of changeless fate
We sit, and see the foaming waves come in,
And long some treasure of the sea to greet,
Some golden waif, to glitter at our feet;
We murmur that our ships are over-late,
And still we wait.

We trace the fragrant path of childhood's days,
We press our way to manhood's [illegible] gate;
And glorious pictures meet our yearning gaze,
And castles rise, with lofty, gilded domes,
And lure us from the homely halls of home;
But, nearer viewed, they grow [illegible],
And still we wait.

We seize the joyous bloom of manhood's prime,
We proudly [illegible] within the halls of state;
And gazing higher, steadily we climb,
And pander to the lust of place and power,
And glory in the triumph of an hour;
We see ahead another sparkling bait,
And still we wait.

Or, haplessly, we tread life's path awry,
And gaze from out the prison's guarded grate;
And fiercely glare we at the boundless sky,
And o'er the fields where Freedom joyous roves;
And, pining, view the valleys, hills, and groves;
And the sick heart beats high with useless hate,
And still we wait.

Or if upon the field of war we stand,
And sword with sword for mastery we mate,
Grim Death, and radiant Glory, hand in hand,
Approaching us with silent step we see;
And one of them, we vow, for us must be;
Bravely we strive to win renown's estate,
And still we wait.

And when we grope within the gloom of age,
When our few steps grow feeble and sedate,
We cast our eyes back o'er a blotted page;
We peer among the pictures of the past,
We gaze upon the future, overcast;
Our musings all with hopes and fears we freight;
And still we wait.

HILLSDALE, Mich.

Cliques.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is generally conceded that people ought to like their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, and children, better than any one else. [illegible]

LITERATURE.

The ghostly works of Andrew Jackson Davis have an annual sale of about 20,000 volumes.

—Mr. Froude has in preparation a second series of "Short Studies on Great Subjects." It will appear in London in April or May.

—Moncure D. Conway has been collecting material for a life of Thomas Carlyle, which he expects to publish as soon as the great iconoclast is dead.

[illegible]

Home Instincts of Animals.

The instinct which enables the carrier-pigeon to find his way home is also shared by other animals. A writer in the London Daily News says:

[illegible]

Finger Calculation.

A correspondent of the London Athenæum says: The reference of Prof. De Morgan to the employment of the fingers for the purpose of notation induces me to speak of the very ingenious application, in China, of this living abacus to arithmetical calculation [illegible]

Charles Dickens' Design for a Valentine.

One of the latest reminiscences of Charles Dickens is given by a writer in the February number of London Society, who says:

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Ocean Telegraph Bill for Want of the President's Signature.

Fight for the Position of Delegate from the District of Columbia.

The Coal Duty Repeal Bill.

Strong Effort to be Made to Get the Measure Through the Senate.

An Early Adjournment of Congress Looked for.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

Important Change in the Situation at Little Rock—The Impeachment Articles Against Governor Clayton Withdrawn—The Governor Declines to Accept the United States Senatorship.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]